THE LIQUOR QUESTION

IN MISSISSIPPI AND THE PRO-MIBITORY LAWS PASSED.

The Effect of Them More Harmful Than Good and Likely to Increase Drunkenness.

SCHRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL. CORINTH, MISS., February 19 .- Permit me to give you a few figures and facts with regard to prohibition, not only in Carinth but in all Mississippi -figures and facts taken from or based upon the contents of chapters 182 to 249 inclusive of the published laws of our State, passed by our Legislature in regular session from January 8th up to March 15, 1884.

The whole number of special prohibition acts passed at that time is sixty-eight. As, however, three of them were repeals, four extensions and two merely smendments, the sum total of entirely new prohibition acts amounts to but fifty-nine. Of these but lew consist of two or three sections. These are those which go in for prohibition straight. The great merjority, which prefer the Corban law, bring in the first section the usual anathema of prohibitionists sgainst in oxicating liquots of all sorts, i. e., against a coholic, [malt and vinous liquors, as the standard phrase generally reads. After that comes a secprivileges, restricted or unrestricted, hardly ever to druggists but freely to physicians, the church and the domestic circle, i. e., to either, to any two or to all of them. Then follows a section which defines the punishment with regard to nature, amount or time for any or every violation of the respective acts. And if there are unexpired liceuses on hand, the c'osing section, among other things, states then that they should not be meddled

Concerning the contents of the first section of these acts there is no "hone of content on" known to me, the name of which shows so much con-fusion, at the term liquor in the vo-cabulary of our prohibitionists. Why, some of these good people speak of alcoholic, malt and vinous liquors as or wine. Yes, some of them add with the same breath cherry or peach brandy, gir, etc., and, perhaps, the so-called "bitters," as if no alcohol was in them either. There are still others who continually speak of "in-toxicating liquors," as if there were liquors which do not intoxicate, even

when used in large quantities. Permit me to say that, outside of water, milk and the like, there are three distinct classes of nat onal beverages-liquor, beer and wine. first class consists of whisky, brandy, rum, arac, gin, schnapps, etc., and their offsprings or kindreds, all of which are gotten by distilla-

The second class, which embraces beverages like lager, bock, ale, porter, lambic, mumme, etc., and their kindreds, are the joint product of grains, (malt), water and hops by the triple process of infusion, decoct on and (yeart) fermentation. The third class, which drinks like port, Madeira, Johannisherger, Tokay, champagne and their kindreds, also raspherry, tomato or rhubarb wine, and their kindreds, etc., belong, are produced, the first from the pure juice of certain grapes, the latter from the juice of nothing less the hermaphrodites of fruit juice, sugar and whisky.

Now, what I want to say is this, that in all Europe and in this country, too, with the commercial men, the scientific men and the national economist, all three—wine and beer as well as liquors are articles of distinct or different features; that with them wine is wine, and not liquor or beer, and beer beer, not wine or liquor, whilst liquor is neither beer nor wine, but liquor only; that, however, malt liquor may be produced by preparing maishe or beer for the still from malt altogether; that we may get liquor of wine, but don't we have that already in the commercial spirit of wine? and that just for these very distinctive features' sake wines and beers and liquors are not only differently classed, but also differently tasted or licensed even by this, our own government.

But to return to our figures: Of the 59 acts mentioned above, 59-18 41 give liquor license to physicians, 59-25 34 give license to churches to use wice at the Lord's Supper, and 59-21 38 give license "for dispensing hospitality within the domestic circle and in the family residence of the giver," or, as it sometimes reads, "for social and culinary purposes.

The act of the Fourth and Fifth District of Lee county, which grants physicaus, sacrament if and house license; and that for Montgomery, which grants the manufacture of wines and cordials from grapes and berries, but the "use of any liquor," only "for so-cial, culinary or medical purposes," I am sorry to say, were the only

Again: Of these 59 acts there are 2 for academies, each of which were mad in a kiss. grants only physician's liquor license; 2 for colleges, of which one grants liquor license to physicians and churches, whilst the other grants phymician's, church and home liquor it-cense—the latter to the exclusion of the matriculates of the college, how-ever; 1 for a normal high school, which grants liquor license only to physicians and churches, and 10 for churches, of which one grants homemade wine, one the cup of hospitali-ty; 2 the physician's and the sacramental cup; 2 the physicians, the sacra-mental and the domestic cup, and 4 (among them the act for the Presbyterian camp ground in Jones county all of which grant no cups whatever. This leaves 44 acts for villages, cities, supervisors' districts and counties, of have taken prohibition straight all

Of these fifty-nine acts, once more, there are but two which prohibit the mere sale, two which prohibit the sale and barter, three which prohibit the making the sale and the giving away, and only one-that for Byhalla-which prohibits the sale, the giving away, the lcan of and the barter with intoxicating iquors, whilst the rest is pretty nigh equally divided between prohibiting the seiling and the giving away on the one hand, and the seiling. the giving away and the barter on

the other.

Bat one act grants the selling of wine at home in any quantity, or the selling of wine at all. This is the act

for Hernando. With regard to the penalties for transgressions against say of the pro-hibition acts, permit me to state that day of pneumonia.

they generally consist of a certain fine and imprisonment, or of both, at the discretion of the court, but that they vary schording to the locality-the fine from \$10 to \$20, and the imprisonment from ten days to sixth months in ja'l. At Corinth, however, where these penalties consist of \$100 and three months in the county jail, or both, for the first offense, both fine and imprisonment shall be doubled upon any subsequent conviction of the same person for the like offense. But I had better give you our prohi-

tion law in full. AN ACT to prohibit the making, selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors in the city of Corinth, county of Alcorn, State of Mississippi, and within five miles of the court-house of said county.

court-house of said county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississipps, That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to make, sail or give away, in said city of Corinth or within five miles of the court-house of the same, county of Alcorn, any spirituous, vinous, malt or intoxicating liquors of any kind, or mixture thereof, except in the manner and for the purpose hereimafter specified.

specified.
Sec. 2. Be it furthermore enocied. That the use of wine for sacrame stall purposes shall not be prohibited, nor the use of any such liquor named in the act in any domicile or residence in disponeing the rights of hospitality, and that any person shall be allowed to manufacture wine from grapes or better.

tally, and that any person shall be allowed to manufacture wine from grapes or Sec. 3. Bell farther enacted. That regularly licensed practicing physicians shall not be prohibited from the use of said liquors as a medicine in the treatment of their patients, provided, however, that no druggist or druggist's clerk shall be permitted to sell or give away or otherwise dispense as a medicine, or for any other purpose, the liquors herein before a pseudied as denumerated.

Sic. 4. Bell farther enacted, That any person violating any one or more of the povisions of this act shall be guilty of misdomeanor, and one encyletion thereof shall for the first off are be fined \$100 or be imprisoned in the county jail three months, or both at the discretion of the court, and the said penaltics shall be doubled upon any subrequent conviction for the like offense.

Sec. 5. Bell further enacted. That this act shall take effect sand be in force from and after its passage; provided, however, it shall not be held in any way to affect the rights of persons now helding a license to sell itquors until the expiration of an hicense.

Approved February 12, 1894.

From these tacks and figures and

From these facts and figures and from this sample of our prohibition laws, you, Messes. Editors, will perceive that with us Mississippians prohibition rather means, to take the devil, or liquor serpent, from saloons and drug stores, cut him up into a thousand pieces and give to every head of a family and his helpmate and to every brother and maiden, old and young, no matter whether they are anti or pro-prohibitionisis, whenever desired, his or her choice-peace with the privilege to preserve the same at option, in ever so many kegs of "Hermitsge Rye," in ever so many cases of "Gilmore's Best," in ever so many jugs of "Kentucky Dew," and in ever so many bottles of home made 'Brew," provided our husbands and brothers, our uncles and fathers, have vineyards or stills of their own, perhaps; or provided they possess or can borrow the cash to procure for their firesides, for wives, children and friends, the serpent's life water, in jugs, bottles and kegs, and provided onally, our fair culinary brewers succeeded to, get in due season, of course what they need-the vat, brass ket les and bottles, and strainers and grapes, and berries and sugar, and brandy, too to spice highwines and fruitwines and

cordials, not a few.

You will furthermore perceive that our prohibition acts, with but few except ons, have also the Corban vow of old, either straight or circumspect, in them. According to the law of Sical those who represched their parents in any way were punished with death. But according to the Tamud, any Jew who feared that his parents, through old age or infirmity, might likely become a burden to him, had certain other fruits (berries) or plants the privilege to devote a part of his by way of natural fermentation. Our property to the temble, saying: "It is by way of natural fermentation. Our home made cider is a kindred to wine. But whilst I consider California beer and ginger ale, and of our temperance drinks proper, as rather bas and beveral of Matthew you will find what Christ had to say about such matters. Now Proverbs, chapter 31, verse 6, reads thus: *"Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts." But our prohibition sisters and brothers to their sick neighbors might say: Tom, we got plenty of brandy and wines and cordials in our pantries and closets and shrines, but we dare not come to the sick bed and give what is devoted already as a gift. However, you may crawl to our homes and who p when we shall give you the domestic cup." For though Corban means gift and prohibition Cor-ban, it means home-gift only within the pro-

hibition ban. In parenthesis, permit me to re-nark that, of Counth's five regular resident physicians, only one administers the medical liquor-cup direct; of the rest, one is a simon-pure pro-hibitionis, while the three others certainly prescribe the gift, but never

furnish the same to their patients.

Add to this, thirdly, the fact that the 600 voters from Corinth and neighborhood, spoken of in the Ar-PEAL not long ago, never petitioned for a law like the one given above— that our people never had the privi-lege yet to vote on this law, and that our anti-prohibitionists want a general option law for all Mississippi, to the exclusion of every special liquor law, while our pro-prohibitionist; want a general option law for all Mississippi, except for Corinth and vicinity, which town and district must keep the five-mile law under all circumstances, and you will understand why the people concerned got the privilege it is that the ramions here are not to vote on. seeth and hiss as if water and fire

Only Half Alive.

There are hosts of men and women who, to coin a phrase, are only half alive. That is to say, they have seldom, if ever, any appetite, are nervous, weak, fidgetly and troubled by numberless small pains and sches. In the presence of vigorous, exuberant vitality they presence of vigorous, exuberant vitality they seem mere piguies. Such persons are usually fond of frequently desing themselves, swallowing in the course of the year enough druss to stock any anotherary's shop of uverage dimensions. This, of course, defeats instead of turthering the end in view, viz. the receivery of health and vigor. Were they to seek it from an unfailing source of vitality, librietter's Stomach Britgers, how different would be their case. Then vigor would return to their debiticated frames, the glow of health to their wan cheeks, their transbling, uncertain gait would ge w firm and elastic, appetite, that grandoot of all sauces, would sive a relieb for the daily lood, were it ever so coarse, and rejreshing alsop would crown the tasks of the day.

Attempt to Potson a Family DETROIT, MICH., February 22.—The Evening Journal's Corunna special says: "Saturday night an attempt was made to point the family of Robert Berry of this city by putting paris green in his well. Several of the fam-ily drank the water and were taken

HORRIBLE WIFE-MURDER.

AN AGED WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.

Startling Rumors About the Austia Woman Murders-Double Tragedy at Pittsburg.

Austin, Tex., February 21 .- On Christmas Eve two women were murdered in this city and their husbands were arrested. Mr. Hancock, the husband of one victim, was promptly ac-quitted on a preliminary examination, while James W. Phillips, Jr., the young husband of the other woman, was sentenced to jail without bail after his preliminary trial. A few days ago Mrs. Phillips, who was a beautiful woman, was found in the back yard with three terrible gashes on her head and a beavy rail across her breast, while Phillips was found in the bed unconscious with a fearful wound on the side of his head, from the effects of which he lingared between life and death for two weeks. No suspicion at first a tached to him, but when the State offered \$1000 for the apprehension of the murderer astonishing ru-mors begar to circulate. They were so startling that, unable to verify them, the local papers refused to publish them. The arrival of the Texas Figuro, a small newspaper from Fan Antonio, created a senset on here yesterday. It says that it has the entire story from a prominent citizen of unquestioned integrity who says that one of Pinkerton's detect-ives made the discovery that Mrs. Phillips was in the habit of meeting secretly a dist nguished State politician at a secluded house, and that she was accompanied some times by another woman, who con-sorted with another prominent politician and State officer. He discovered further that on the night that Mrs. Phillips was murdered she met this politician, who escorted her home in a close carriage. These facts were divulged to the city police authorities, who sent an emissary to the woman friend of Mrs. Phillips and gave her \$3000 to leave Texas and not appear at the preliminary examination against Phillips. The woman consented, but the detective prevented her going. In her guarded testimony the woman corroborated the facts related, but she was not asked to name the politician who must have witnessed the murder of Mrs. Phillips. This man, said the Figaro, yesterday, is a prominent State officer and an active candidate for the Governorship of Texas. The other man is assistant to a chief of a department.

Both are merried. Wile Murder and Sulcide.

PITTSBUEG, PA., February 22.— Shortly before 7 o'clock last night people living in the vicinity of Mulberry alley and Twenty-second street, were startled by the report of four shots in quick succession. This was followed by the scream of children, coming from the home of David Wilson. A crowd soon collected and forced their way into the house. They were hosrified to find Mr. and Mrs. Wilson lying on the floor unconscious, with bullet wounds in their heads. In the husband's hand a small revolver, tightly clasped, told the story. Medi-cal aid was summoned, but before the physician reached the house Mrs. Wilson was dead. Wilson was insensible and has not yet recovered conciousness. He will probably die. Poverty is believed to have been the cause of the tragedy. Wilson has been out of employment i months, and as he had six children it is thought he became discouraged. The children say their father came home under the influence of liquor, and after supper ordered them to bed. Shortly afterward they heard loud words, then the pistol shots.

Double Murder in Kentucky. Louisville, Ky., February 22.—A Courier Journal special says: A fatal encounter took place near Pineville, Ky., between a man ramed Lane and five men named Turner, on Friday atterncon. There was an old fend existing between them. The Turners are celebrated as roughe and bad men. They were in ambush, hiding behind trees, when Lane came along the read, and they all fired upon him. Lane saw one of the Turners step from behind a tree and shot him dead. Al-most immediately Lane fell, his body being pierced by several bullets.

Horrible Wife Murder,

OTTAWA, ILL., February 22.-Clarence J. Scars, eighty-eight years old, a farmer, murdered his aged wife, at their home, four miles northwest of this city, Saturday night. The old couple differed in their religious views, and Sears, who is an enthusi-ast, recently arrived at the conclusion that his wife was a witch. She was nearly three score years and ten, of feeble mind, and it is said that she admitted her belief that she was gifted with the powers of witchera't. At any rate, Sears became crezed by his hallucination and determined that it would be for the best for him to kill her. Arming himself with a hand-saw, he went into a room where the old woman was seated. Their daughter-in-law and a couple of grandchildren were also in the room. "Do you still believe yourself witch?" asked Save of his witch?" asked Sears of his wife. Her reply did not reach the cars of the witnesses, but it seemingly frenz'ed Sears, for he struck her down with the heavy saw, and despite the efforts of his daughter-in-law, hacked his old wife to death. He then turned upon the young woman and her children, and they were obliged to fiee for their lives. Convinced that his wife was dead, Sears left the house. He was captured yesterday and lodged in jail.

Heavy Sobbery. CHICAGO, ILL., February 22.-When original" Andrews, the pawn broker, left for Joliet recently to serve out his term of eight years in the penitentiary for receiving stolen property, he left behind his wife and daughter to look after the family pawn shop at No 322 State street. A week ago J. C. Walisce was put in charge of the shop by the sheriff as custodian, representing Simon Finakel of New York, who had obtained a judgment of \$1300 against Andrews. For safe keeping Wallace put about \$700 worth of watches and jewelry into a box, which he allowed o remain in the store. Back of the room is the family parlor, used also as a private office. In this Wallace put up a bunk and slept. In a little com adjoining slept Mrs. Andrews and her aick, being saved by prompt medical aughter. A partition which reaches attendance. Sheriff Cole found paris green in the pump, and tracks is aling to the house of Mrs. Charles Gage, a neighbor and an enemy. Gage's ing about 5 o'clock Wallace says he daughter and her husband, Henry was awakened by hearing Mrs. Shaffer, were arrested and taken to jail. More arrests are expected to-day."

The very promising two-year-old filly Nannie Ban, by King Ban—Lady Stanhope, owned by the Stanhope Bros. of Lexing top, Ky., died on Snn. my pillow, and \$200 worth of jewelry.
You are robbed, too, Mr. Wallace.
Your boxes are broken open."

Wallace went into the store to investigate. He found the boxes broken open and realized that the jewelry was gone. He wondered at the time how Mrs. Andrews knew the boxes were broken open, as it was dark in the store, and she could not have seen them from where she was standing when she told him he had been robbed The back door was found un'ocked. It had been opened from the inside so had the shut ers to the tack win-dows Wallace noticed that al hough there was light snow on the ground there was right show of the ground there were no traces leading away from the doors, tteps, or the window. Walln e felt dezed, as though he had been chleroformed. Mrs. Andrews claims that her loss is \$1300 in money. which was under her pillow, and \$200 in jewelry, which was in her room. It was reported that there was \$2700 worth of jewelry and watches et den from the boxes in the custody of Walace, but he said last night that there was not more than \$100 worth stolen from him. The sheriff is responsible for the amount stolen from custodian Wallace, and will have to indemnify Simon Frankel, the holder of the judgment. The police say that it is a clever burglary. They have made no

Safe-Blowers Nabbed, CHICAGO, ILL., February 22.-The city detectives are jubilant over their success in capturing a sextet of safeplowers who have operated successfully throughout the city during the ast two months. Each one of the gang has made an unqualified confession of the full extent of their operations, and the evidence is al-ready prepared that will probably land every one in the penitentiary. A complete kit of safe blowing tools, together with a quantity of b'asting powder, was found at their rendez-yous, and a large amount of plunder, including \$30,000 worth of papers, the result of the recent Shemdt burglary, was recovered yesterday from under a pile of lumber near the Northwestern railroad bridge. In the pocket of one of the men were a number of "wildcat" bank bills, and a memorandum containing the addresses of several ousiness firms and complete descriptions of the interiors of the stores.

Daring Robbery.

CLEVELAND, O, February 22.— This morning a colored man called at the residence of Mrs. Neifer, No. 946 Forest street, and asked for a trunk which had been left there by a friend of the family, Mrs. Neifer showed the man to the room containing the trunk, when he seized her and plied chloroform to her nostrils. When she became unconscious he rabbed the dresser of \$200 in money.

Short in His Accounts. Sr. Paut, Minn., February 22.— Aspecial from Devil's Lake, D. T., says: Andrew Holman of Laketa, treasurer of Nelson county, recently visited St. Paul, but, not returning at the appointed time, an investigation of his official accounts has developed a shortage in the county funds of \$11,-400. Although he has twenty-eight bondsmen for the aggregate sum of \$30,000, it is generally believed that little more than \$2000 can be recovered from them, being mostly small farmers, few worth more than the

\$1500 exemptions.

Murder at Cincipnati, St. Louis, Mo , February 22 .- Two young men, strangers, named Charles Norman and Henry Knoller, regis-tered last Saturday at the Mismi Hotal, in this city, and have spent the time since then until this morning in enjoying the beives generally. Early this morning Norman was found lying the fourth floor mortally wounded, with a bullet in the left breast. A pistol was found a short distance from the body. He was carried into his room and died from the effects of his wound in a short time, without regaining consciousness. It is supposed that he and his friend returned to the hotel early this morning and in a friendly scuille the pistol was accidentally discharged, with the atove effect. Knoller has been arrested.

Jail Birds Captured.

CABTHAGE, Mo., February 22.—Sher-iff Bailey returned from Dade county with George Hamilton, James Williams, James Fortune and James O'Neal, four of the nine prisoners who escaped jail here Wednesday.

The Georgia Murder Mystery. SAVANNAE, GA., February 22 - Liter

developments have put an entirely new phase on the murder of the two boys whose corpses were found in the woods six miles from this city on Friday, Olive Beaton, alias Porter, colored, has identified the corpses as those of her two scus, Cornelius and William, aged respectively nine and seven years, who disappeared from home on the 9th instant. The woman had repeatedly quarreled with Hen-derson Vaughn, a colored man from Fortress Monroe, with whom she had been living. Vaughn was of a bar-barously cruel disposition, and threatened to take a terrible revenge for an offense which he charged the woman with having given him. On the 9th instant the pair had a bitter quarrel, which was followed by the disappear-ance of Vaughn and the two boys from home during the woman's ab-sence. Near the bodies of the boys was found a sheet of paper, which Vaughn's employer recognized as one he gave him. The pieces of rope about the necks of the murdered lads have also been recognized by Vaughn's employer as having been cut from his well. Vaughn has neither been seen nor heard of since his disappearance. While the new developments seem to point conclusively to the guilt of Vaughn, Graham, the negro lunstic, who had virtually confessed having slain the lads as a sacrificial offering to God, still sticks to his story, and thus there are two theories concerning the crime, each of which is backed by strong evidence. The two missing sons of John Bird, whom the corpses were yesterday supposed to represent, have not been found yet, and it is feared that they are the ones to whom Graham referred, and will eventually be found dead secreted somewhere in the woods.

A Wonderful Freak of Nature Is sometimes exhibited in our public exhibitions. When we gaze upon some of the pseuliar franks dame nature occasionally indulges in, our minds revert back to the creation of man, "sho is so feetfully and wonderman, "who is so fearfully and wonder-fully made." The mysteries of his nature have been unraveled by Dr. R. nature have been unraveled by Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffale, and through his knowledge of those mysteries he has been able to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a specific for all blood taints, poisons and humors, such as scrotula, pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, tumors, please eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred affections. By druggists.

Charles Lewis of Chartanooga says his club will have something to say about the pennant-

SYDNEY J. WILSON, teacher of English literature. For particulars ad dross him at 389 Main street.

EX-PRESIDENT JEFF DAVIS

ON THE SURRENDER OF GEN JOE JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Very Severe Criticism Upon the Event That Sealed the Doom of the South.

New Orleans dispatch to the St. Louis Globe Democrat: In a little while a tall, siender, erect, white-bearded and silver-haired man came in. He was dressed in black, and wore a broad-brim to't black hat. He walked with a cane, but did not lean on it. There was no appearance of decay or semility. After the visitor had ex-plained his business, and the host and guest were seated comfortably by the fire, which the damp sea air rendered agreeable, Mr. Davis said:

"There remains It le to be said about the war, except in the way of verifying facts and narrating details. As to the letters published in the Globe-Democrat, they were private matter and of no public interest." They I ad been pilfered from his wife's baggage. He did not undertake to read the papers attributed to members of his Cabinet, as they were too volumi-

nous, but he would do so at his leisure.
"The only thing," he said, "that was of particular importance in cos-sidering the last days of the Confed-eracy was the surrender of Gen. J. E. Johnston's army. Gen. Lee had sur-rendered when it was impossible for him to do anything else. His army, reduced to a landful by constant fighting sgainst superior force, was destitute of supplies, and found itself not only surrounded, but with a for-midable force interspersed between it and its own line of retreat—the Vir-ginia mountains. In the face of overwhelming numbers, with 10 means of maintaining his position and with retreat cut off, Gen. Les had succumbed to the inevitable. Some persons, with probably a desire to pay a weak tribute to Lee's kind heart or trob Grant of his claims of magnanimity in the matter of the surrender, have said that Gen. Lee had only surrendered to stop the effusion of

COMPARING LEE'S SURRENDER WITH JOHN. STON S.

This is not true. Gen. Lee was too thoroughly a man of profound con-victions and devotion to principle to allow any sentiment to interfere with bim in the performance of his duties He had no weaknesses where his plain duty was concerned. He surrendered to overwhelming force and insur-mountably difficulties. In Grant's treatment of his prisoners, let him have all the credit that can a tach to him. The surrender of Johnston was a different affair. Johuston's line of retreat, as chosen by himself through South Carolina, was open and had supplies placed upon it at various points He had a large force, of which over 36, 000 were paroled at Greensboro, N. C. We had other forces in the field, and we certainly were in a position to make serious resistance. This was all the more important, as such ability would have been of service in securing better terms in bringing the war to an

WHAT JOHNSTON MIGHT HAVE DONE. "It might have been possible to have made some arrangements that would have secured the political rights of the States and their immunity from the terrible calamities that afterward fell upon them. Gen. Johnston had these matters fully placed before him, and the details of a plan for his proposed movement placed before him, with orders to ex-ecute it. He disobeyed the order, and surrendered his army, and put everything at the mercy of the conquerors, without making a movement to secure terms that might have availed to protect the political rights of the people and preserve their prop-erty from pillage when it was in his power."

Mr. Davis said that Gen. Johnston's failure to make an attempt to accomplish what might have turned out to be his most valuable service to the people of the South should have tempered the violence of his awaults upon some others who were exerting themselves in behalf of the South.



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VIGIROUS HEALTH & MEN



in the June, 1881, issue: "Many have become victims to the use of opinine or morphine, from the use of those drugs for the relief of Neuralian and the same and the satisfication and the use of those drugs for the relief of Neuralian and the same and the satisfication and the complete the same and the same and the satisfication for the same of Tongaline, which is almost a specific in the same form of Neuraligia."

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Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools, Sawmill Supplies, Agricultural Implements,

GRASS and COTTON ROPE, FENCE WIRE, Etc.

ms I shall continue to se'l from day to day at very low rates. Those requiring anything in this line for Building, Mechanical, Farming or other purposes, will have an opportunity to supply their wants at rates greatly to their advantage.

MEMPHE, February 1, 1886.

S. I. McDOWELL, Receiver.